[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] I have only to say that the address of the ger

tleman was an able vindication of Whig princi-ples. It was worthy of himself and worthy of the party in whose behalf it was written. It was universally read, and universally approved; and it had its effect—we did elect an overwhelming majority of Whigs—thirty-two out of thirtyfour of the Representatives of that great State are Whigs, elected to vindicate Whig principles, and first and foremost amongst those princi-ples, the glorious Ordinance of 1787, now known our vernacular as the "Wilmot Proviso. And on this subject I hope we shall ever present an unbroken front; and I trust that neither principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, can induce us, or any one of us, to be otherwise than true to his party, true to his country, and true to himself. What amazement will seize his admiring Whig friends when they are told, that the author of that address wore a mask-that while professing to believe in the necessity of active egislation against extending slavery, he believed that all such legislation was idle, useless, nay, vicious and impious, and that the cherished inciple of a great party was a mere "useless mischievous abstraction." I can only say that I was sincere—that I profess, believe, and maintain now, the selfsame doctrines that I did then—and first and foremost amongst them this, that the area

f slavery must not be extended.

Having thus vindicated myselffrom aspersion rehearse to the gentleman his own incantation, and principle which he is preparing to abjure? Is the principle of a protective tariff safe? How soon is that doomed to become an obsolete idea-a useless

mischievous abstraction. "That the area of slavery must not be extend-ed" was a national Whig principle from the earliest dawn of the Revolution. It has been recognised in the resolutions and instructions of almost every Legislature in the free States, and indeed in almost every State and County Convention. As a fair sample of those resolutions, I quote from those of the State of Massachusetts, adopted on the last day of April, in the year of Grace 1850

on the last day of April, in the year of Grace 1850;
"Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts extraetly
insist upon the application by Congress of the Ordinusee of
1787, with all possible sanctions and solemnities of law, to
the territorial possessions of the Urion in all parts of the
continent and for all coming time.
"Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts, in the
maintanance of these their well-known and invincible principles, expect that all her representatives will adher to the
at all times, on all occasions, and under all circumstances."

all times, on all occasions, and under all circumstances."

We shall see, in the progress of these bills and kindred measures now under discussion, whether it would not have been more suitable for that Legi-lature to have adopted those em-phatic resolutions on the first day of April, rather than on the last. We shall see whether they are rious old Bay State, or only as a good joke, and

worthy of all-fools day.

Let us inquire, as becomes the Representatives of a free and thinking people, what are the ter-ritories of the United States, and evince our faithfulness by applying to them the Ordinance of 1787, "with all possible sanctions and solemnities

The whole title of Texas to any territory west of the Nueces, or north of the Red river, consists in her own sayings, and the sayings of the President, [Mr. Polk] Before I can admit the validity of that title, it will be necessary to establish the principle that one alone can make a barzain, and that the President has power to give away the territory of the United States by word of mouth.

There are three ways in which a nation can ac-

quire territory: by prior occupation, by purchase, and by conquest. Texas it will not be pretended acquired title to any part of New Mexico in any of these ways. She never occupied, never bought, never conquered, never even squatted there. Texas has, however, passed a law by which she declared the Rio Grande was her western boundary, from its mouth to latitude 420 north. Paper is passive, and receives just such impressions as we please to make. It was just as easy for Texas—nay, just as lawful—to fix her boundary on the Pacific as on the Rio Grande; for Mexico was in as full and undisturbed possession of all the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, and all the territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, as she was of the Pacific coast. She had towns, villages, and a city there. Spain, and Mexico after Spain, have claimed and occupied this territory more than two hundred years; have exercised undisputed and undisturbed legislative, judicial, and executive power there. All this is to be overcome by a piece of paper, with a few words in writing thereon, made by Texas. This does not rise to the dignity of a squat-it is only constructive squat.

Texas seems never to have learned that "it takes two to make a bargain." In the same spirit of wantonness, Taxas passed a law extending her boundaries to the Pacific, it is lucky that the Governor of that "self-denying State" was so af-flicted with a superabundance of modesty that he did not approve that law. If he had, the statesmen and lawgivers around us would no doubt now claim for Texas all New Mexico and all California, and all the remainder of Mexico when, under our manifest destiny, we shall acquire that country What are now the rightful boundaries of Texas? Exactly those which she had March 1, 1845, the date of the resolution of annexation? ritory " was then properly included within and right-fully belonged to Texas?" These are the words of the resolution. All that territory which Texas occupied and exercised sovereignty and dominion over; no more. Hers was a right by conquest only-it was not a right by treaty or priority of occupation.

Her boundaries were the Gulf on the south, the Sabine on the east, the Red river on the north to the one hundredth degree of west longitude from London, thence about southeast by south to a ranch of the Nueces, thence down that river the Gulf; and contained about one hundred and twenty five thousand square miles. This is Stephen F. Austin's boundary, as designated on his own map in 1835. These are the boundaries of Texas as written down by Mrs. Mary Austin Holly, his relative, in her history of Texas. The whole province lay between 93° 30' and 99° 30 west longitude, and between 27° and 33° 30 north latitude. It may not be amiss to say that Austin was one of the fathers of the Republic of Texas, and that his countrymen have erected a monument to his memory. These boundaries have never been enlarged by any of those acts which constitute title. They remained the same up to the time of annexation. The battle of San Jacinto did not enlarge, it only secured, these boundaries. The treaty with Santa Anna, extending those boundaries, was the merest nullity. Santa Anna, as President, and free at home in the capital of the Aztecs, had no power to cede the territory of the Republic of Mexico; still less could he make any treaty while a prisoner of war.

The law of Texas was the merest burlesque It is amazing that sane men should urge either this treaty or this law as a foundation of title. The title of Texas was by conquest and occupa-tion, and did not extend a rood beyond. But it is urged that the President of the United States Mr. Polk, has said in his message of the 8th of December, 1846, that the western boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. The sayings of the President do not vary the fact. The boundary of Texas remained the same, no matter what the President said. President Polk said many strange things; he had a rare knack of telling stories to suit himself. He said that the northern boundary of Oregon was at 540 40'. He said that the war was created by Mexico-that American blood had been shed upo American soil by Mexico. Mr. Polk was not at all particular what he did say. The drift of this Government has been for

many years to acquire, right or wrong, the territory east of the Rio Grande. This was admitted in substance by Mr. Shannon, our Minister to Mexico, in that despatch of his which made us all ashamed of our Minister and of our Government Mr. Shannon furnished a new proof of the old Spanish maxim, "that no cloak is large enough to cover itself."

Mr. Calhoun, when Secretary of State, put the question of annexation upon the express ground that slavery was a blessing, and that it was necessary to extend it for the safety of the institution, and for the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Europe. This accounts for these sayings of Mr. Polk, by which it is held we are concluded—estopped. When treating with Mexico, he would of course claim all he could. And when he discovered that there was danger that the Wilmot This accounts for these sayings of Provise would be applied to the territory we should acquire from Mexico, he did all he could, and said all he could, to extend the boundaries of Texas, because all which could be shown to belong to Texas was slaveholding under her Consti-tution, and the Wilmot Proviso could not reach it. We had in Mr Polk an unfaithful sgent; we

are not bound by his sayings, for they exceeded his authority, and if we repudiate his sayings, Texas has no right to complain, for she under-stood the meditated fraud, and aided and encour-

aged its perpetration. I contradict Mr. Polk with the less hesitation because he contradicts himself. In 1845, Mr. Polk sent Mr. Slidell as Minister to Mexico, and through the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, instructed Mr. Slidell, what everybody else knew before, "that Santa Fe was the capital of New Mexico; that it was settled by the Spaniards more than two centuries ago; and that that province had ever since been in their possession and that of the Republic of Mexico; that the Texans had never conquered or taken possession of it; its peo-ple had never been represented in any legislative assembly or convention of Texas !! And still Mr.

tion, admitted as a part of Texas as a State into of the United States, it must be by a paper title, this Union. Then, according to the statement of the versacious President, we, the people of the United States, incorporated into this Union a wast territory, containing at least one hundred the states as a State into the United States, it must be by a paper little, executed in conformity to law. The title of Pexas to all her lands is traced with her own sword. This position is perfectly equitable, for Texas knew and understood her own title, and perfectly thousand square miles, which contained towns.
villages, and a city, and at least one hundred
thousand inhabitants, which had been under the
quiet and peaceable dominion of friendly Powers for over two centuries! It is melancholy to reflect, that the sayings of the President upon this subject are only monuments of mendacity, hardly equalled, and that his acts are monstrously vicious. We all know that after the an-nexation of Texas, our Government proposed to buy of Mexico all her territory lying east of the Rio Grande, and to pay her about six millions for We all know, also, that after the annexation we passed a law directing the duties to be refund ed on imported goods, which should be exported in unbroken packages to Santa Fe. The United States had a commercial sg nt there, accredited to the Mexican Government, then, and for years before. Are not these facts perfectly conclusive we considered, knew, and admitted New Mexico and Santa Fe to belong to Mexico? Can they be reconciled with common sense upon any other principle.

Now, as Texas in her maps has located her own boundary; as her historians have described it; as she does not show a town or village, or even a single squatter, north of the Red river, or any where else in New Mexico; and as President Polk. Texas best triend, and Mexico's worst enemy. admits all this, I shall assume as proved that Texas del not, previous to the annexation, own any part of New Mexico Neither had Texas any better title to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Will any gentleman inform me the name of any Texan town, village, or even inhabitant, on the west side of the Nucces? I have searched the geography and the history and the maps of Texas in vain. There was no such thing at the time of annexation. At that time the only pretence of settlement on the west side of the Nucces was just at its mouth, at the bay of Corpus Christi. This place, or rather name, has acquired some celebrity as the headquarters of General Taylor; his army, of about two thousand men, was encamped upon the beach, and remained there till it marched to Point Isabel. I have it from good authority, that at the time General Taylor encamped on that beautiful beach there were but two houses at Corpus Christi—a dwelling and a store-house; and they were erected by a Colonel McKinney, who had taken the oath of allegiance to Mexico and that occupation was for smuggling purposes and was itself evidence of the fact that Mexicar laws and authority prevailed there.

Mexico, on the contrary, had towns and villages on the east bank of the Rio Grande; the country tander, or Tamaulipas, for the whole length of that province, which runs diagonally from the 26th to the 30th degree of north latitude, there were old Spanish settlements—there were Reino-sa, C.margo, Revilla, Grande, Baptista, Monclo-va, and Aquaverda, on the west, and Mier. La redo. Dolores, and Encines, on the east side of the Rio Grande. There were intermediate towns. and Lagunilla on the west bank of the Nueces, so long as 25 years ago. Why, sir, a part of the batof Palo Alto was fought in a field of Indian corn, the standing and growing crop of a Mexican farmer. Here it was Mr. Polk said that "American blood nus shed on American soil"-soil that had been owned and occupied by the Spaniards, and the Mexicans after them, for more than one hundred years—their peaceable and undisturbed possession. We have no better title to the banks of the Potomac than the Mexicans had to the east bank of the Rio Grande and all the way to the Nueces. The law which Texas passed is all her title-she had nothing by possession, nothing by

treaty, and nothing by conquest.

It is insisted as a clincher, that the map attach ed to the treaty of peace with Mexico, made F.b-ruary 2, 1848, shows that a'l east of the Rio Grande belonged to Texas. The map referred to is J. Disturnel's revised edition of the map of the United Mexican States, of the date of 1847, and does not purport to give any division of any portion of the Mexican territory lying east of the Rio Grande, and north of the Red river. That country is designated in large capitals, "Santa Fe," all the way to the boundary of the United States. It is the same province of Santa Fe, which President Polk, in his instructions to Mr. Slidell, says "was settled by the Spaniards more than two centuries ago, and had ever since remained in the possession of Spain and the Repub-lic of Mexico; that the Texans had never conquered or taken possession of it; its people had never been represented in any legislative assembly or convention of Texas."

This map also shows Austin's boundary line

clearly defined, bounding Texas on the north and west. If any inference is to be drawn from this map, it is clearly proved that Austin's boundaries are the true boundaries of Texas.

Let any gentlement trace the dotted lines along the south branch of the Red river to its source, and he will find what the topographer considered.

and he will find what the topographer considered what Austin considered, and what President Polk considered, the northern boundary of Texas.

Those who argue in favor of the title of Texas.

to the territory north of the Red river and west of the Nucces, seem to adopt the legal folly, that a great many idle pretences, and numerous un-founded and absurd claims, will, when added to gether, make a good title. Shall I be deterred from speaking the truth

Shall I falsify history, in the vain attempt to jus tify or gloss over one of the most flagitious acts of American blood was not shed on American soil—it was shed upon Mexican soil; hers by right, by possession, and she was in the right to defend it. Texas avers, that if her treaty with San'a Anna did not give the Rio Grande for her western boundary, nor her own law, that our President having said that it was American soil having marched the army of the United States there under the pretence and allegation that it was American soil; that the United States are concluded or estopped from saying it does not be long to Texas. This argument, if it amounted to anything is only applicable to the territory south of El Paso; it has nothing to do with New Mexico, for it was not pretended that that, or any portion of it, belonged to Texas; expressly the con trary was admitted. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma are nearly a thousand doctrine of estoppel, and see whether there has been some Presidential jugglery or official legerdemain which has estopped the United States fro claiming and owning the territory she has conquered and bought.

The plea of estoppel is a plea in bar, predicated on a man's own act, which stops him from averring anything to the contrary.

"A man sha' always be estopped by his own "eed, and not be permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction to what he has once solemely avowed" It estops a man from proving the truth. It is always an odious plea, but well adapted (if well founded) to this case, where the great effort is to suppress the truth. It is probably the first time that it was ever pleaded between States—the first time that a great and powerful nation came very near losing an immense territory by a legal quib-ble. It remained for abstractionists, constitutional grammarians, to apply that odious plea in the intercourse of nations

To make it applicable, the law should read in

this wise: The plea of estoppel is a plea in bar, predicated on the acts and sayings of a man's agent who transcends his authority, which stops the man not only from saying that his agent transcended his authority, but also from proving that what he said was false.

Blackstone's definition, in order to be applicable to this case, should be paraphrased as follows A man shall always be estopped by the deed of his agent, who has no authority to make such deed, and not be permitted to aver or prove either that the agent did not make the deed, or that he had no authority to make it.

Gentlemen had better leave this quibble, this plea of estoppel, to the pettifoggers—those who know nothing of the philosophy and much of the knaveries of the law.

These sayings of President Polk, on which this plea of estoppel is founded, are untrue in fact; and as he had no power to convey away the territory of the United States directly, still less could he do so by indirection and duplicity. These admissions were not the admissions of the United States.

Not only was President Polk destitute of au thority to cede away the land of the United States, or in any way to invalidate our title, but his admissions and sayings are not entitled to the credit of impartiality. In his intercourse with Mexico, his drift and

evident intention was to provoke a war; and his diplomacy was harsh, arrogant, and assuming.

After the conquest of Mexico, he was still partial to Texas; because, under the operation of the Wilmot Proviso, all the territory which we had conquered, except it belonged to Texas, would be and remain free. What was yielded to Texas would, of course, be slaveholding. His great object was to extend slavery. Hence his admissions and hence his sayings. They are entitled to no more credence than those of any interested and unscrupulous individual in his own

The President is but the agent of the United States, and his powers are clearly defined by law, like all other agents; his acts are void when they exceed his authority. The President has no au thority to give away or sell a rood of the terriassembly or convention of Texas ? And still Mr. lory of the United States. For the President ac-Polk says, in his message of 29th December, 1845, that this very territory was, by the act of annexa-would his talk. If Texas obtains a rood of land take my farm and my mill by force. A little

understood the power of the President, and knew that the pretence of extending her territory by an act of legislation hardly arrived at the dig-nity of infantile nonsense. It is no answer to say that the Congress of the United States backed the President, and voted men and money to stain his pretensions. The Congress of the Uni ted States found American troops surrounded by hostile Mexicans; those troops must be succored; they were our countrymen, our friends, and brothers; we must not leave them to be destroyed. General Taylor and his army were in Mexico, in that dangerous position by the com-mand of the President. It was no fault of General Taylor; as a soldier, his first, second, and third duty was to obey. We must not leave the brave old soldier and his army to be cut to pieces; the arms of the United States must not be disgraced; "our country, whether right or wrong," was the patriotic watchword; we granted men and money, for our blood was up; but we quali-fied our doings by branding the words "this un-just and unconstitutional war" upon the law that granted the supplies; we did not sanction the

bings of the President.
But it is alleged that we "acted as the AGENT of conquered and bought all this territory for ber, "as her agent." Is there any obligation in the article of annexation defining the boundaries of Texas, that the United States should assert those boundaries? Exactly the contrary. Congress annexed the territory properly included in and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, and subject to the adjustment by the United States of all questions of boundary with Mexico."

Agency implies a principal who has authority

services rendered. THE UNITED STATES O AMERICA THE AGENT Of Texas! This great Re public under the direction and control of less than fifty thousand inhabitants! When the coachwheel becomes agent of the fly that lights on it as it rolls—when the giant oak becomes agent for one of its smallest twigs—this Texas agency may be cited as a parallel.

Well, if we are your agent, come, principal, account with your agent; pay your agent; pay us for the \$150,000,000 which we have expended in your service; pay us for the pensions you have entailed upon us; pay us for the fifty thousand lives we have laid down in the war in which you have involved us. Settle, pay up, and then talk of our surrendering the acres we have won, or cease talking of agency. We have secured your boundaries that rightfully belonged to you,

and our duty is done.

But, says the gentleman from Alabame, [Mr. Hilliand.] here is a map, brought from the capital of Mexico, which shows that the territory which we propose to cede, which lies north of the Red river, is not included within the boundaries of riew Mexico as laid flown on that map. Neither is it included within the boundaries of Texas, as laid down on that map, or any other map. Has it come to this—that Texas owns all the land that is within one thousand miles of her, if it is not taken up and marked as belonging to some particular province? Does Texas acquire territory as the children of Eve derived sin—original sin—by imputation? Texas, it seems, claims, as did the greedy farmer, all her own, and all the land ad-

It is not a satisfactory answer to say that the land is valueless. First, I do not believe the alleged fact; and if the land is poor, it is as rich for freedom as it is for slavery. It is in the hill country, the mountain home, that liberty loves to dwell. The argument that the country is poor, and therefore it is no matter how it is divided, reminds me of the saying of the boy who, com-plaining of the unfair division of a cake by his step-mother was told that it was a poor cake: "I care nothing for the cake, but only to see how the bitch cut it." I object to the bill because it prot one dollar is due. We all know that one of the strong objections to the admission of Texas was, that we should be saddled with her debts. This objection was stoutly resisted by some of those who now insist that we are equivably bound to pay. To provide against the possibility of that contingency, the following clause was inserted in the article of annexation, and without that insertion the bill could not have passed:

"Texas shall retain all the vacant and unappropriated

tion could not have passed without this clause. Does it mean something or nothing?

Who it a merelying present a false and fraudulent pretence—to induce Congress to vote for annexation? Was there no more truth in that pretence than in that other pretence that we are now on the eve of disunion and war ? Was this clause inserted to delude Congress and appease the ill-suppressed wrath of an indignant people? Does oot all the world know that Texas could not have been annexed without this stipulation? Suppose, on the contrary, it had been added to the article of annexation, that the United States should become liable to pay the debts of Texas-that they should take her and her war, and give \$10,000,000 besides; what Representative or Senator would have dared to vote for the monstrous proposi-

Has anything occurred to increase our liability? The words still stand on our statute book, that the United States shall not be responsible for the debt of Texas. The war which Whigs predicted would follow the annexation, did come it cost us \$150,000,000-it cost us fifty thousand The child is not born who shall live to see the end of the pensions growing out of that war, or of the reproach it has brought on us. Let us examine this equitable claim.

At the time of annexation, the whole population of Texas was less than fifty thousand; she had neither money nor credit; she was at war with Mexico, and there was the utmost inveteracy of hatred between the two countries. Texas exercised jurisdiction over about one hundred square miles, but she was impoverished and feeble. and there was some doubt whe her she could maintain her independence. But she had a right to what she possessed, and the right to acquire more. By the act of annexation she retained her rightful boundaries, and surrendered the right to extend them. Was that right worth anything to her Certainly, the United States acquired nothing, for they had the full right before to conquer these Territories.

which arise from duties on imported articles, and those duties, it is said, were pledged for the pay-ment of her debts. Well, is there any surplus in our hands? Have we not paid Texas, and do we not daily pay out more than the duties amount to? Is not Texas relieved from a war? Are not her frontiers guarded at our expense? Is she not relieved of the expense of foreign diplomacy Are not her Senators and Representatives sup-ported here? Has the ability of Texas to pay her debts been diminished by annexation? On the contrary, has not her ability been vastly increased? Do we not import, use, and consume her productions, to a great amount, and are not these productions admitted free of duty? Would they not have been taxed if Texas had remained inde-pendent? Is not this a very great advantage to to, or the survivors of those who were massacred pendent? Is not this a very great advantage to Texas? Does it not increase the value of her lands, and of course her ability to pay her debts? Have not her lands quadrupled in value? Her productions, and consequent ability to pay, have increased with unexampled rapidity. And is not this the result of the peace and security which annexation brought? The creditors of Texas had a vertex right in these varances, we claim that the content of the peace and security which annexation brought? The creditors of Texas had a vertex right in these varances, we claim that no vested right in these revenues—no claim that they could enforce; it was a reliance out of which like one of these. If not the lineal descendants, they had not received the first dollar, and there

cressed, nay, quadrupled her ability to pay.
Will the House indulge me while I illustrate
by an allegory? The owner of a mill pledges its tolls for the payment of a debt which he incurred in defending the title of his great rich farm, the title of which was in dispute. The tolls are small, not enough to sustain his family and pay his workmen. Under these circumstances I buy the mill, and direct the water to another mill pond. In return, I perfect his title, put up capital fences all around his farm, settle his lawsuit, pay the costs myself, and the very act of directing the water from the mill has drained and rendered mensely valuable a tract of alluvial soil that was before only a stagnant marsh, and sent up continually deadly miasma. I render it fertile and wholesome. The miller and his boys are now healthy; they are not dragged away to lawsuits; and the farm being well fenced, they are able to devote all their time to industrial pursuits; they are better fed and clothed; their productions they are better fed and clothed; their productions are far greater; their ability to pay the family debts vastly increased. Under these circumstances, the money lender, in conjunction with the miller and his boys, conspire against me, and call upon me to pay their mortgage. I reply to the mortgage, no; I am none the richer for these talls, they have cost me ten times as week. these tolls; they have cost me ten times as much as they have come to, and, besides, I have vastly increased the value of the remaining property, which is also liable for the payment of your debt. Look to your other remedy, which is abundant; and when that remedy is exhausted, and your debt is not paid, and I have any funds in my hands resulting from the tolls of the mill, we will

roused, I say, You Mr. Miller, and your boys, are ungrateful dogs—you were originally a kind of loafer, and strayed away and squatted on land where you had no business to go. You picked a quarrel with the landholder, and involved me in the quarrel, much to my disgrace and loss. I owe you nothing but good will. As for you, Mr. Money-lender, you are a shark—a land shark; you never lent a quarrer of the money you claim; it is all a shaving, gambling transaction; and I is either at the North or the South, are few and is either at the North or the South, are few and is either at the North or the South, are few and is the same folly. you never lent a quarter of the money you claim; it is all a shaving, gambling transaction; and I have strong reasons to believe that much of the money you did lend was stolen—Swartwouted from me. If you want my money or my mill, you must come and take them. I don't care a fig for your threats; but if you commit any violence—if you come on to my premises with the design you have expressed, I shall defend my premises, and put you under bonds to keep the peace.

The conits is all clearly the other way. By

The equity is all clearly the other way. By right, the United States should retain the sovereighty and own the soil of all that territory be-tween the Nueces and the Rio Grande, as some small indemnity for the expenses of the war, the lives it cost, and the pensions it has entailed upon us. I will propound one question to those who insist that we are equitably bound to pay this \$10,000,000. It is a searching question, and the honest answer will show whether it is under a profound sense of justice or a less noble motive that we pay this debt. Suppose Texas was quiet, peaceable; made no disloyal threats; was as quiet as the claimants for French spoliations are; would any man think, still less would any Senator or Representative dare to propose to give to Texas \$10,000,000 for equity only—for justice? That man is not to be found. Will Congress yield, then, to is not to be found. Will Congress yield, then, to
the threats of Texas, to her disloyal and treasonable bluster, what you would not think of yielding to justice and equity? Will you be frightened from your propriety, because Texas threatens to take her way of arriving at what she calls
justice—Texas, that could not furnish Major
Neighbors with spending money when he went to run out the new counties—Texas, that cannot prevent the Indians from scalping her frontier in-habitants? Nothing is further from Texas than the desire to have any collision with the United States. No State in this Union is more anxious to remain in the Union. The first nullifier remains to be found. She has no affinity with traitors. tors; her women and children would cry them-selves blind, and her brave men would run mad, if division should begin. The story is all gam-mon; it is an invention of the "bulls and the bears" -- propagated by their hired penny-a-liners and "terrible-accident writers."

In whose behalf is it that we are called on to pay ten millions? Texas avers that she don't ask it We have a right to take her at her word, though we know her mouth waters for the money; and when she has got it she will, like the lewd woman named in Scripture wipe her lips, and say, "I

Sir, I will venture to predict that before we get through these bills, we shall have proof of what I

say. Let these bills rub hard-let their passage be dar htful, and we shall see the Representative from Texas [Mr. Howard] come to their rescue Sir, I doubt not that Representative, who for months has been "cramming our ears against the stomach of our sense," that Texas claims and in-sists upon the Rio Grande from its source to its nouth as her boundary, that she will not barter away her rights-that she despises our gold-will whip in with amazing alacrity when he discovers that these bills cannot be passed without his vote. Is there any particular good-will or kindness resulting from benefits conferred, that we should give to Texas, and of course to hopeless slavery, 0,000 square miles of territory, and \$10,000,000

in money? Our connection with that country has been one continued source of unmixed mis chief. Almost the first official act which the Senstors and Representatives from that State did, was to repeal the tariff 1842, and inflict on us that of 1846-a tariff that has brought the manufacturing interests to the verge of ruin. In our folly we conferred upon that State—then not as rich, populous, or powerful, as some of the single Congressional districts in the State of New York votes in the Senate, and two in this House, and those votes struck down the tariff of 1842. The toiling millions then learned—learned too late—what confidence they ought to have reposed on the mottoes emblazoned on the banners of the unterrified Democracy-" Polk, Dallas, victory,

and the tariff of 1842. The war in which she has involved us has filled the fand with mourning, lamentation, and woe. Does the spirit that she affects now, entitle her to our special regard?-a State that threatens the foullest treason, and robs her her to raise her parrioidal arm against her indulgent parent? I have not much affection for this species of revolutionary claim. It is perfectly understood that our people were prompted to go to Texas with arms in their hands "to fight for their rights," to conquer the territory of a nation with whom we were at peace. They went singly and in pairs, and whole companies of American armed men with American arms and equipments—American uniforms—marched at the sound of American music, under the glorious American banner, to the conquest of Texas. It is with shame and confusion of face that I admit that our Government countenanced, nay, covertly encouraged all these aggressions, with the mean-ing and intention of acquiring slave territory. Had this Government taken half the pains to suppress this invasion of Texas, that it did to put down the popular excitement at the North in patriot times, or the invasion of Cuba during this session, we should have had no battle of San Jasession, we should have had no oathe of San Ja-cinto, no Texan independence, no annexation, no Mexican war. Our people are prone to such forays; we need to use all reasonable restraints, and especially it should be understood, that no money-lender will be safe that advances money money-lender will be safe that advances money for such revolutionary purposes. We are now looking with more eagerness towards Cuba than we once did towards Texas. How long before General Lopez will issue his scrip? How long before the American Congress will be called on to redeem it? When will there be an end of these claims? What guarantee have we that ten millions is all? If we are bound to pay the debts of Texas, are we not by virtue of the same principle bound to pay the debts of Mexico? We appropriated her revenues for a year; we approprinted her territory that was pledged for the payment of her debts; we have already removed from her mines over thirty tons of gold. Have a

care, the creditors of Mexico will be upon you. I protest against the payment of this money for the reason that it is done under the false pre-tence that we are buying land of Texas—under the false pretence that we are equitably bound to pay her gambling debts. Admit this principle, tolerate this pretence, and it will be immediately claimed that all the territory which we have conquered or bought of Mexico east of the Rio Grande is slave territory, because it once belonged to Texas; and if we assert the fact to be otherwise we shall then be told, as we are now, that we are estopped from alleging that it did not belong to Texas, because we admitted that it did, by buying it of Texas and paying ten millions

In whose behalf is it that we are called on to pay these ten millions? Not those who earned it—not those who fought and bled, nor the descendants of those who died to achieve the independence of Texas. Doubtful, very doubtful, ets of those who fought the battle of San Jacinthey are of the same craft, occupation, and busiwas no prospect that they would. Their chance ness, of those who were whipped out of a certain on the honor and ability of Texas is far greater now than previous to annexation. We have increased, may, quadrupled her ability to pay.

Will the House indulge me while I illustrate

We have increased, may, quadrupled her ability to pay.

Will the House indulge me while I illustrate which was given to the shavers and stockjobbers who descerated the temple—the bulls and bears of Zion. Oh! for a second advent of that same lash of small cords! How useful, how salutary, in cleansing the purlieus of our legislative halls! Properly applied, how would the blacklegs, who

manufacture public opinion, and thus corrupt legislation, fly darkling! But it is said it is a measure that will give peace. Will it give peace to the advocates of free-dom? They, in their mode of thinking, are robbed of their money and freedom of her territory—it gives no peace to them. The South, on the contrary, insists that the whole territory be-longs to Texas—all east of the Rio Grande, all the way from its mouth to its source; that it is all slave territory. The South also insists that she pays more than her share of taxes; that she is not benefited, while the North is, by the exaction of duties. You take her funds, the money which you have wrung from her, and use it to rob her, as she says, of slave territory. You rob her of both land and money, and give it to free-dom. Thus thinks the South. Will this bring peace to the South? It will rather bring a sword.
But it is said there is a difference of opinion, But it is said there is a difference of opinion, and therefore it is best to compromise. Let us have done with compromises; the ear is pained at the word. The Missouri Compromise destroyed those politicians at the North who sided it. It vastly injured that noble State by spreading and ripening the cancer of slavery. The nullification compromise brought the manufacturing interest

to the verge of ruin. These compromises were but expedients—short-sighted, temporizing, ruinous expedients. We did then evil that good might

imputes disloyal or treasonable motives to the North or to the South. Disunionists, if any ex-ist, either at the North or the South, are few and far between. There are more lunatics in the asy-lums than there are disunionists out. There is not a city or hamlet in this mighty Republic where the lovers of the Union are not ten, nay, an hundred to one of those who plot its dismember-

But it is said Texas did not ask to come into this Union; that we courted her, and all that twaddle. The hope and expectation of Texas, from the beginning, was to come into the Union. That was the drift and tendency of all her actions. Her Constitution, rendering slavery per-petual, was shaped on purpose to give her a claim on the sympathies and interests of the slaveholding States.

She asked for admission, and was denied. She then, with the same object in view, coquetted with Great Britain; and that which we would not

yield to love, we did to jealousy.

We do not ask for your \$10,000,000, says
Texas. True; but that is what she wants—what she aims at. She does not beg in so many words: neither does the Spanish robber rob, when he places his hat in the path, hides himself behind a oush hard by, and when the traveller has got near the hat, shouts, at the top of his voice, "Travel-ler! in the name of the Virgin, put money in the hat! I beseech you, put money in the hat, for the sake of the blessed Mary?" The startled travel ler looks to the direction of the sound, and discovers a stout fellow, with a long-barrelled Spanish gun aimed directly at his head; and move as the traveller will, the gun still points exactly to his head, and the gentleman beggar's finger is on the trigger, while he begs for alms in the name of the Virgin!

I have no fear of nullification; men know their

own interests too well—they have too much regard for their own fame. But Texas has wit and gard for their own fame. But Texas has wit and enterprise, and is not over-scrupulous; and if the Missouri Compromise was effected by clamor—if the nullification compromise was brought about by clamor and fear—if the removal of the Georgia Indians was brought about by menace and threat and braggadocio, giving occasion to the saying, that "Georgia always has her own way," why cannot Texas walk in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessors, when there is a prospect of her being paid for her antics and enactments 70,000 square miles of land and \$10.000.000? It remains for the representatives of the free North to decide whether they will be frightened from their property by the stale cry of "Wolf! wolf!" the Gauls had possession of the Eternal City; the Capitol was besieged, and its garrison was worn down with fatigue and famine. Even then Page stood to their arms, rather than balance the sword of Brennus with gold!

The creditors of Mexico—and they are ex-ceedingly numerous, her debts great—suppose they should insist that we were liable for the debts of Mexico, on the ground that we had bought the Territories of California and New Mexico; California, whose mountains are filled with gold, in whose sands all is gold that glisenchanted country, already enough pure gold to pay all the debts of Mexico; and we have hardly begun. Have a care, when you establish this principle of equity, that you do not establish the principle that we are equitably bound to pay all the debts of Mexico too. What, then, will you do? I will give to Texas

all that which belongs to her, and will not crowd the line. The theory of the Government being vindicated, and justice done, all good people would be content. I would have no unnecessary deal-ings with Texas. She is far away too sharp for Her history would seem to prove that whoever dealt with Texas, was cheated ex officio, or. as lawyers say, muc pro tunc. Let Mexico—let her creditors—let the scenes that are enacting around us now—speak. Protection is her due; yield it without stint; but I will not buy an acre of her land, or give her a dollar of our money Above all things, I will not give her money under the pretence that she has ceded to us land. By and by she will claim that it is slaveholding terri tory, because she once owned it; and when w deny this, Texas will again aver you are estoppe because she once owned it; and when we from saying it was not ours, because you bought it of her, and gave her ten millions for it. We can direct the Supreme Court to entertain a suit We shall then have legal proof how far, and how much, Texas has conquered; how much she has acquired; how much she exercised jurisdiction and dominion over. We shall also legally ascertain the just amount of the debt of Texas, and whether we are in equity bound to pay it. But this, it is said, is too slow a process. Why too slow? Does Texas want more land? Why, sir. she has three thousand acres now to each man woman, and child, in her whole State. They are not very much crowded—have plenty of elbow room yet; her lands are not so dear as to need that more should be brought into the market Good lands can be bought, I am told, for from fer to twenty cents the acre in Texas. The garments of Texas hang loosely upon her

she will hardly fill them in half a century. Bu Texas is in such hot haste to have this question settled now, that she will rebel if it is not done She is about to pass laws to raise an army to g She is about to pass taws to tall has appropriat-and seize upon New Mexico, and has appropriatto do this is only treason. Now, sir, all this i gammon. Texas will never raise a soldier for this purpose. She compassed sea and land to come in. She would rather surrender her pretended rights to these lands and these \$10,000,000 ar hundred times over, than to go out of the Union. Has Texas soldiers to spare? The cry is that the Indians are scalping her frontier inhabitants Has she money? She sent Major Neighbors to run into three counties all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. It is a great work; there are over 90.000 square miles in it; it is the work o many months; of surveyors, engineers, axemen chainmen; would cost \$50,000 at least; and al

this work Major Neighbors was sent to do at the weeks, and having made the fuss that he was sen to make, returns, having accomplished nothing, did not expect to accomplish anything—he went there to make a fuss, and have that fuss told of here for effect. It is curious to notice the reason why this Major Neighbors quit so suddenly—"his funds failed." "Finding my funds nearly exhausted," is the word. This is the real reason urged by this Major Neighbors to the Governor of Texas: got out of pocket-money—this big Major, that went to New Mexico to run out into three counties a tract of country nearly three times the size of the State of New York, and had not money enough to keep the devil from dancing in his pockets; and we are called on to believe that he went there with the serious intention of surveying 100,000 square miles of land, without engineers, surveyors, axe-men, or implements, without funds. We are also called on to believe that Texas, that has no money to spare and no credit before we talked of giving her ten millions—whose bonds sold for ten cents and twenty cents on the dollar—has got the means to raise and equip and support an army, and send it six hundred miles through the wilderness for a winter campaign, to subdue New Mexico, and that to make sure of the means she has appropriated her school found. It amounts to \$35,000.

school fund. It amounts to \$35,000. The school fund of Texas, being well secured might perhaps sell; but it would be a slow way of raising money. The bulls and the bears of the stock market, who own the Texas bonds, would be slow to buy; for they only desire to hear the rumors of war; and the citizens of Texas are the last people in the world that desire to annex New Mexico. She would not take it as a gift. Her Representative here, who talks so long and so loud about the right of Texas to all New Mexico would hardly find his way back to this Hall, New Mexico being annexed to his district; and slavery would not long have an abiding place in Texas when that institution had to encounter the votes of New Mexico.

Texas has neither the power northe will to sub-

due New Mexico, and has not the folly to attempt it. New Mexico would be a curse to her, and she it. New Mexico would be a curse to her, and she knows it. Texas has been to her a rough and bloody neighbor. And the hue and cry is only raised to frighten us from our propriety, and induce us to pay ten millions, and besides yield up at least seventy thousand square miles—the sovereignty and the soil to Texas and slavery.

The most refined malice could hardly invent a

worse punishment for Texas than to give her all the territory she claims. Let her take all New Mexico. She would realize the fable of the eagle that robbed the altar of a sacrifice, to which live coal of fire adhered, and bore it away to her

nest.

This hue and cry of war, and invasion, and conventions, is all for effect. There is no great anxiety in the country, except what the newspapers have created, and for which the politicians and the stock-jobbers have paid. No one has been diverted from his industrial pursuits. Not a furrow the less has been ploughed; not a swarth the less mowed; not a bushel of grain the less sowed. No stocks have decreased in value, and Texas stocks have vastly risen. The only real distress is with the holders of Texas bonds—those bonds that they have purchased for ten and twenty conta

But we are advised that only settle this on difficulty—the boundary of Texas—and all will be quiet; nullification will become obsolete, and treason and Nashville Conventions will forever cease to be the order of the day. And who would no give ten millions and a few acres of barren rock for lasting peace? Sir, it is not in the nature of man to be at peace, he is naturally restive and uneasy; and there will even be some cause of agitation—sometimes the removal of the Georgia In-dians—sometimes the high taxes on Governor Hamilton's sugar—sometimes the conquest of Texas—sometimes the conquest of Cuba. Slight causes will produce excitement enough to induce our people to talk treason and disunion; and the orators and the excitement will not decrease if

you pay a premium on treason.

The nullification compromise produced exactly that which the nullifiers desired. We, in effect, repealed the tariff to which they objected, and ruined the manufacturing interests. Had the Government then taken its stand, and maintained its own dignity and self-respect, we should have had no trouble with Texas.

Representatives of the free North, and, in a especial manner, Representatives of the great State of New York, the eyes of our constituents State of New York, the eyes of our constituents are turned on us; nothing doubting that, with courage and constancy, and unwavering fidelity, we shall truly represent them in all things, and in an especial manner upon the great questions of human freedom. The unusual length of our session, the fervor of our debates, the melancholy events which have attended us step by step in our slow progress, have fixed the eyes of the world upon us. Every action will be scrutinized, and judgment, stern, severe, but just, will be passed on each vote, and the name and the vote will descend to posterity. It is of some importance to ourselves, of more to our constituents, and of im-measurable consequence to the vast regions for which we are legislating, that the laws we pass should be just and wise, marked with forecast, and distinguished by humanity and parental love.

Let us one and all remember, that it is for the Territories and their especial good, that we are making laws—the Territories that, with strong and bloody hands, we have forced into this Union that policy and humanity demand that we should obliterate from the minds of those we have conquered, the memory of wrongs done and suffer-ings endured, and that we should show to the world that we are magnanimous in peace, as we

are strong in war. On the result of our deliberations depends in no small degree the wealth, and power, and hap-pinese of those tast Tartisaries for ages to come it is beneath the dignity and degrading to the wisdom and humanity of either North or South to impose on these Territories laws offensive and injurious to them, because they may be beneficia to us. We found these Territories free-no slave's foot pressed their wide-extended domain If slavery is a blessing, we should confer tha blessing on them; if a curse, our duty is plain Is not the deleterious influence of slavery written

blessing on them; if a curse, our duty is plain is not the deleterious influence of slavery written with a pencil of light, in almost every page of our history? Let one of the most accomplished orators of the South, one of her soundest statesman, speak. Do we not all feel honored that he now holds a seat in this Hall?

"We know that the blessings of our position, and soil, and climate, are countervailed by the apathy of our public counsels, and by our exclusive reliance upon involuntary labor. Our interests and senses proclaim the progress of general decline; conscience and experience attest that slavery is its principal cause. Do we not contemplate Virginia justly when we regard her as meager, haggard, and enfected, the decay in the decreption of the inactivity which eternally accompany the fatal institution which she cherishes, and cherishes, too, as a mother who will hazard her own life, rather than part even with the monstrous offspring that afflicts her? If I am to judge from the tone of our debate, and from the concessions on all hands expressed, there is not a man in this body, not one perhaps that is even represented here, who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before us, if, acting as public men, they had brought this bondage to a close; who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before us, if, acting as public men, they had brought this bondage to a close; who would not have thanked the grow before us, if acting as public men, they had brought this bondage to a close; who would not have thanked the grow and uniquished the property which their mistaken kindness has devolved upon us. In this investigation there is no difficulty; nothing has been left to speculation or inquiry; for, however widely gentimen have differed upon the power and the justice of touching this property, they have yet united in a common testimony to its character. It has been frankly and uniquirocally declared, from the very commencement of this debate, by the most decided enemis of abolition thems

These are the sentiments of an orator, a statesmost interesting occasion, in the bosom of his friends, deliberating on their own Constitution in the Capitol of his own beloved Virginia. Let the North listen, withhold her own opinions, let her adopt those of statesmen who see, feel, and know the present effects and future consequences

of slavery.

Cannot, will not the South disabuse herself of the opinion that the North desires to interfere with slavery where it exists by law? We at the North are accused of being cold, calculating, penny-wise, and of approving or condemning as we find the balance of profit or loss. We are certainly a calculating and thrifty people, and we live in obedience to the law—and above all other laws, we love, honor, and obey our glorious Con-stitution. We know we have no power to inter-fere with slavery in the States, and we do not de-sire to furnish the ardent South with an apology for dishonoring that sacred charter.

Were we at the North guided and controlled

by the cold, calculating, and venal motives which are ascribed to us; were we sectional-not influare ascribed to us; were we sectional—not inde-enced by an enlarged philanthropy which em-braced every part of this Union and looked to its present and future good—you would hear no word attered against the institution of slavery. For it s easy to prove that slavery relatively the political power of the North, and positively diminishes that of the South.

We have in this Hall about twenty-three Rep resentatives predicated on slaves. Emancipate those slaves to-day -count them, as they must counted, as freemen, and the next Congress would show forty Representatives predicated on the same black men, and elected by the same white men. The abolition of slavery would not increase the political power of the North—exactly the con-trary. Neither would it advance those immediate pecuniary interests which it is alleged exercise such unbounded control over us.

maritime, and manufacturing. You at the South are of necessity agricultural, and must always remain so, so long as African slavery prevails. You are our best customers. The agricultural interare our best customers. The agricultural inter-est is ever in debt to the mercantile and manufac-turing. That is your condition. Your crop of tobacco, rice, and cotton, is due to the North be-fore the seed is planted. Abolish slavery, and that debt never would be paid. You would for a while at least be unable to buy our productions Our manufactures would languish; our commerce and maritime interest would shrink; and both the North and the South would soffer. In process time, you would manufacture for yourselves; la-bor would become honorable; you would become your own factors, agents, ship-builders; you would divide with us the coasting trade and the fishery bounties; and you would catch your own fish, seals, and whales. Do you gentlemen at the South imagine that the thrifty, industrious, pains-taking Yankee wishes to see the Southern fishing-smack on the coast of Labrador, or the sealing vessel on the Pacific, or a whaling ship fitted from the Dela-ware, Chesapeake, or the Mississippi? No, no The whole blue ocean is none too large, all the way to the north pole, and all the way to the south pole, for the sports of the sea-king of the North. He wants no competition there. The Yankee wants, and expect, to catch all the seals; and skin them ; all the fish, and dry them ; and al the whales, and try them; and he desires a monopoly of all our coasting trade, which, if it it is not now, shortly will be, the greatest in the world Abolish slavery—gave to labor its dignity and honor, and all these stirring and lucrative pursuits would in time become at least half (perhaps the better half) yours. We, then, have no imme-

If we were governed by short-sighted, sections pecuniary, or political views, we should raise no objection to the Territories becoming slaveholding. African slavery would there, as everywhere else, degrade labor, forbid manufacturing and maritime pursuits, diminish political power, and render, to a great extent, the Territories we have lately accorded tributary to the free States. That most uired tributary to the free States. That mos exhausting emigration which is now going on to Californis would hardly have begun, if that State had been slaveholding. No free white man will dig even gold by the side of the slave. Will our brethren of the South look upon things as they are,

diate pecuniary interest in abolishing slavery is

and trace effects home to their true causes?

Our opinions are not sordid, sectional, or predithe desire of political power. Let the country be well governed, and we are content-no matter what party governs it. Let justice be her we must all bow.

DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE. The news received this morning by the Asi

row the less has been ploughed; not a swarth the less mowed; not a bushel of grain the less sowed. No stocks have decreased in value, and Texas stocks have vastly risen. The only real distress is with the holders of Texas bonds—those bonds that they have purchased for ten and twenty cents on the dollar.

The safety of these bondholders and the real interests of Texas are the surest guarantees that no overt act of treason will be perpetrated. Texas and the bondholders know that the first trea-

sonable blow that is struck is death to all their hopes; that then the United States, strong in their rights and strong in her physical power, would put justice to the line and judgment to the plummet, and there would be an end of their golden dreams.

Philip, reared in the midst of those scenes, was shortly afterwards exiled from his country, and the United States. He was a school-teacher in Switzerland and in this country, and was only saved from thesevere distresses. of poverty by voluntary advances in money, made by acquaintances, out of regard to his distinguished family. A minute and adulatory account of all his doings in this country is given in a work on the "Court and King of France," written by Lewis Cass, at a time when he ought to have represented the United States at the Court of St.

It was in 1796 that he arrived in this country. when he visited Washington at Mount Vernon, and then journeyed over the Western States, particularly up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. As this was before the days of steamboats, most of these journeyings were made in the rude vehicles and still ruder flatboats of the earliest state of our civilization. From New Orleans, he went to Cuba, with a view of returning to Spain, but the Spanish authorities refused to allow him to be carried thither, and he was therefore forced to come back to New York, where he t ok pas-sage in an English vessel for Falmouth. In Eng-land, he resided for some time at the celebrated Twickenham of Pope; afterwards he went to Minorca, and then to Sicily, where he married the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of King Ferdinand.

On the restorat on of the Bourbons, in 1814, he repaired to Paris with his family, but the return repaired to Faris with his family, but the return of Napoleon from Elba, the next year, deers him over to England. So ra id, however, was the change of events at that time, that before the close of the same year, Louis the 15th was restored, and the Duke of Orleans, with the title of Louis Phil. ippe, went back to his native country. Here the immense possessions which he had inherited from his father were confirmed to him, and thus he became one of the wealthiest men in Europe. As he was also a hereditary member of the noble order, he took his seat also in the Chamber of Peers.

In 1830, when the people rose against the des. potism of Charles the 10th, he contrived to wheedle himse f into the confidence of the popular leaders, and was nominated as a citizen-king At first he seemed inclined to carry out the liberal policy in the triumph of which he had succeeded but, like most men when endowed with power, he became regardless of the principles on whi was conferred. He was more solicitous for the advancement of his family than for the good of the State. Year after year saw the Government wresting one after another of the popular rights won in the battle against Charles. But the pep-ular indignation was growing at the same time and, in 1848, Louis Philippe was driven ignomin-iously from the throne which he disgraced. In the disguise of a menial, he fled precipitately from

Paris, never to return. Since then he has resided in obscurity in Legiand.

Louis Philippe was a man of great industry, great good nature and tact, considerable accomplishments, fine taste, and unexceptionable is his ish, and, under the influence of his ambition treacherous His professed regard for the in trests of the French people was never more than a pretence. The Bourbon blood in him, which for centuries had run through the veins of despots could not easily forget its old courses. He was at heart, unfriendly to the progress of mankind.
His large private fortune enabled him to be a
generous patron of some of the beautiful arts, and
this, perhaps, in the eyes of some, will excuse his cies as a politician and statesman.

The death of this man can have no effect upon the present politics of Europe. He had deprived himself wholly of the power which he once pos-sessed, and was utterly without influence. The party which had been gathered around him dur ng the days of his kingship, having been made to sohere by the mere plunder of office, fell asunder as soon the cement was withdrawn. Even Guizot it is said, did not visit the fallen monarch, in England. His friends attached themselves to other and more promising candidates for the smiles of fortune, and left him alone in his old age. Evening Post, September 11.

FEGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

An Act to amend and supplementary to the act ent tled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand serve hundred and ninety-three,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Report sentatives of the United States of America in Ca gress assembled, That the persons who have been or may hereafter be appointed commissioners in virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit courts of the United States, and who, in conse quence of such appointment, are authorized to ex-ercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be and are hereby, authorized and required to exer cise and discharge all the powers and duties con

ferred by this act. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the supe rior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoin commissioners to take acknowledgments of bal and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesse in civil causes, which is now possessed by the ci cuit court of the United States; and all commisioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the law upon the commissioners appointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers

and duties conferred by this act.
SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the num ber of commissioners, with a view to afford resonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor and to the prompt discharge of the duties impose

by this act. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the con missioners above named shall have concurren jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their respective circuits and districts within the sever States, and the judges of the superior courts the Territories, severally and collectively, i term-time and vacation; and shall grant certif cates to such claimants, upon satisfactory probeing made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Ter ritory from which such persons may have escaped

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall

be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts is-sued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or othe process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on con-viction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thou-sand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or distric court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act, should such fu gitive escape, whether with or without the assen-of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, Territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and em-powered, within their counties respectively, to ap-point, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to exe-cute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such

be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comitatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are hereby commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courte, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension